

advantages. In this work the United States occupies a unique position. The first state to take such action was Minnesota, which in 1897 established a hospital and home for crippled children. The State of New York followed the example and established the New York State Hospital for the Care of Crippled and Deformed Children in 1900. Massachusetts started a similar institution, the Massachusetts Hospital School, in 1906, and several other states have taken some action in behalf of their cripples. The results of these institutions have been excellent. There have been found a large number of crippled children in each of the states named who were in need of the care provided and who have since profited by it.

It is important that this system of care should be extended to other localities. As yet the State of California has taken no such action and I venture to suggest to the physicians of that state the desirability of such a move. Such institution would offer the advantages an average hospital would be unable to provide and would obviate the neglect of education so often coincident with protracted treatment. The service which could be rendered by a state hospital school would be valuable and it would prove indispensable to the physicians interested in the welfare of this class of handicapped children.

SOCIETY REPORT

CALIFORNIA ACADEMY OF MEDICINE.

The regular monthly meeting of the Academy was held in the Library of the San Francisco County Medical Society on Monday evening, May 27th. The following scientific program was given:

1. Puerperal Infections. A Clinical Study of Twenty-one Cases. A. B. Spalding. Discussed by Harold Brunn and H. J. Kreutzmann.
2. The Use of Citrate Solutions in the Prevention of Peritoneal Adhesions. Saxton Pope. Discussed by W. I. Terry, L. Eloesser and J. J. Hogan.
3. Clinical Demonstrations (Illustrated by Lantern Slides). H. T. Morrow. Discussed by Saxton Pope, T. C. McCleave and H. E. Alderson.

Refreshments were served at the close of the meeting.

No meetings of the Academy will be held during June and July.

BOOK REVIEWS

State Board Questions and Answers. By R. Max Goepp, M. D., Professor of Clinical Medicine at the Philadelphia Polyclinic. Second Revised Edition. Octavo volume of 715 pages. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders Company, 1911. Cloth, \$4.00 net; half morocco, \$5.50. net.

The main purpose of this volume is to provide a convenient compend for the use of those who wish to prepare themselves for State Board Examinations, and it will be found very helpful. The additions to this second edition include principally questions of serum and vaccine therapy; the recent work in the serum diagnosis and treatment of syphilis; the new heart physiology; the myogenic theory and graphic methods of studying the phenomena of the circulation.

How to Collect a Doctor Bill. By Frank P. Davis, M. D. 98 pages. Cloth bound. Price \$1.00. Physicians Drug News, Publishers, Newark, N. J.

This little volume contains a mine of humor. A few excerpts will suffice. Here is an unfortunate colleague who can't collect \$10.00 for his services

in seeing a babe to the other side of the Styx. He writes to the un-remitting parent: "Dear Sir: I am very sorry that you did not see fit to reply to my letters of July 15 and August 15. . . . I have often wondered how I would feel if I knew my little child was up in heaven, looking down at me with her angelic eyes, wondering why I did not pay the doctor who worked so hard all night to give her ease and to keep her with me. . . ." Further on we see that in trying to collect a bill "The personal matter must be fitting to the case. If your patients do not die, you might speak of 'the innocent little babe who will grow up into womanhood unpaid for.'" There's some fun in being a patient and not paying your bills if these are the kind of letters you are to receive. The book will help to pass a merry quarter of an hour. L. E.

Dawn of the Fourth Era in Surgery, and other short articles previously published.

By Robert T. Morris, A. M., M. D., Professor of Surgery in the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital; Member of the American Medical Association, the New York Academy of Medicine and other national and local societies. Philadelphia and London: The W. B. Saunders Company, 1913.

This volume consists of a collection of articles which have already appeared in the medical press. The author decided to collaborate the articles in the form of a small book, as the requests received by him for reprints became so numerous. The volume consists of, in all, 143 pages, divided into twelve or more chapters. In his work Dr. R. T. Morris deals with such subjects as "The Hand of Iron in the Glove of Rubber," "The Advantages of Expeditious Surgical Work," "My Change of View in Appendicitis Work," "The Dawn of the Fourth or Physiologic Era in Surgery," and "The Choice of Procedure in Cases of Loose Kidney."

Pathological Technic. Included Directions for the Performance of Autopsies and for Clinical Diagnosis by Laboratory Methods. By F. B. Mallory, M. D., Associate Professor of Pathology, Harvard Medical School, and J. H. Wright, M. D., Director of the Pathological Laboratory, Massachusetts General Hospital. Fifth Revised Edition. Octavo of 507 pages. Illustrated. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders Company, 1913. Cloth, \$3.00.

"Infection and Immunity." By Charles S. Simon, B. A., M. D. Published by Lea & Febiger, Philadelphia and New York, 1912.

The avalanche of new names and theories in the field of Immunology and Bio-chemistry—the readjustment of old theories to conformity with recent investigations—has more or less left the practitioner in a state of bewilderment. New phases and applications of "Infection" and "Immunity"—the broadening field and newer nomenclature—"Chemotaxis," "Opsonins," "Allergia," "Antigens," "Cytolysins," "Anaphylaxis" etc., convey to the physicians but vague, misunderstood phenomena. The general use of these reactions in diagnosis and in treatment demand at any rate a fundamental conception of principle in the former instance, and the ability to wield with finesse a two-edged sword in the latter. Simon's work is distinctly elementary and in this is decidedly deserving of merit. The practicing physician would do well to re-stock his knowledge of immunity by leisurely absorbing its contents. My only regret is that the writer did not present his work in a less didactic manner. The presentation of the evolution of Immunology, both in a chrono-